United Nations S/2001/1041

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 November 2001

Original: English

## Letter dated 30 October 2001 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). Having completed the usual consultations, it is my intention to appoint William Lacy Swing (United States of America) as my Special Representative for Western Sahara, with effect from 1 December 2001.

Mr. Swing will succeed William Eagleton, who served in this capacity with great distinction. I would like to put on record my sincere appreciation for his commendable leadership of MINURSO over the past two and a half years.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

01-61810 (E) 021101

United Nations S/2001/1042

# Security Council

Distr.: General
2 November 2001

Original: English

## Letter dated 2 November 2001 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 30 October 2001 (S/2001/1041) concerning your intention to appoint William Lacy Swing (United States of America) to succeed William Eagleton as your Special Representative for Western Sahara effective from 1 December 2001 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Patricia **Durrant**
President of the Security Council

01-61816 (E) 021101

United Nations S/2001/1043

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 November 2001

Original: English

**Letter dated 2 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter of today's date, addressed to the Chairman of the Panel of Experts on Liberia appointed under paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 1343 (2001).

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kishore **Mahbubani**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

01-61835 (E) 021101

## Annex to the letter dated 2 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

## Request for information under paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution 1343 (2001)

I have the honour to present my compliments to the Chairman of the Panel of Experts on Liberia established under paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 1343 (2001).

With reference to the Panel's report, issued on 26 October 2001 in document S/2001/1015, we note that paragraphs 23, 39, 157, 334 and 349 made references to a Singapore-registered company, Borneo Jaya Pte Ltd. The report also states that the Panel received a bank document which indicates that an alleged payment for weapons delivery was made on 26 August 1999, directly from the Singapore accounts of Borneo Jaya Pte Ltd to the company San Air.

Upon the instructions of my Government, I seek the Panel's assistance, under paragraph 20 of resolution 1343 (2001), for any relevant information which the Panel may have in relation to this alleged transaction and for copies of all relevant documentation, in particular the bank document referred to in paragraph 349 of the Panel's report.

I have the further honour to inform you that, as a responsible Member of the United Nations, Singapore holds all Security Council resolutions in the highest regard and is fully committed to their implementation.

(*Signed*) Kishore **Mahbubani**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

United Nations A/56/525–S/2001/1044

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
5 November 2001

Original: English

**General Assembly**
**Fifty-sixth session**
Agenda item 62
**Question of Cyprus**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-sixth year**

## Letter dated 2 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 2 November 2001, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex were to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Umit **Pamir**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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## Annex to the letter dated 2 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 16 October 2001 (A/56/476-S/2001/972) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which contains allegations of "violations of the airspace of the Republic" and "of the flight information region of Nicosia".

It will be recalled that similar allegations of so-called "airspace and FIR violations" were rejected in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 1 August 2001 (A/55/1025-S/2001/765). I wish to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or any right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that allegations of so-called violations of the flight information region or violations of air-traffic regulations are void and groundless under international law. Every precaution is being taken for the safety of navigation of civil air traffic during the activities of Turkish State aircraft within international airspace, within which the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air-traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in my previous letters, such allegations are based on the false claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim of the Greek Cypriot administration does not correspond to the reality in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within their respective territories on the island.

I would like to draw attention, once again, to the fact that while refusing to accept the realities of the island, the Greek Cypriot side is continuing with its hostile activities on the island. The Greek Cypriot administration, in collaboration with Greece, is furthering its military build-up in South Cyprus within the framework of the so-called Joint Military Doctrine. The wide range of sophisticated weaponry displayed at the military parade held by the Greek Cypriot administration on 1 October 2001 shows that the Greek Cypriot side is getting ready for war and is not interested in the peaceful resolution of the Cyprus issue.

The Greek Cypriot daily *Cyprus Mail*, of 2 October 2001, reported that "newly acquired military hardware went on display" at the above-mentioned parade, including T-80, AMX-30B2 and M48A5 tanks, BMP-3s, Cascavel and VAB personnel carriers, as well as MI-26 helicopters on loan from Russia. Another Greek Cypriot daily *Alithia*, of 2 October 2001, reported that French-made 120 mm mortars, MIS-200GD vehicles equipped with 40 mm rocket launchers, newly acquired 203 mm M110-AZ systems, 155 mm M114 Zuzana mobile artillery units and 122 mm BM-21 multi-barrel rocket launchers, as well as TOR-MI anti-aircraft missiles and Exocet missiles, were on display at the parade. The Greek Cypriot daily *Politis*, of the same date, reported that Bell, Gazelle and HIU type helicopters also

took part in the parade. The parade was also attended by the Greek Defence Minister, Akis Tzohatzopoulos.

Despite the fact that the parade revealed the dangerous level the Greek Cypriot militarization has reached, the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, as reported in the Greek Cypriot daily *Cyprus Mail*, dated 2 October 2001, provocatively stated that "you have not seen all our weapons systems, but you saw what we wanted to show you." This statement by the Greek Cypriot leader is a clear sign that the Greek Cypriot administration has been and is channelling excessive resources into offensive arms purchases which pose a direct threat to the security of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Following the above-mentioned provocative parade, the Greek Cypriot administration carried out the annual military manoeuvres code-named "Nikiforos 2001" from 16 to 21 October 2001 in South Cyprus. As reported in the Greek Cypriot daily *Filelefitheros*, dated 20 October 2001, these provocative manoeuvres entailed attack scenarios against the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus with the objective of "recovering occupied territories". Editions of the same newspaper, dated 19, 20 and 22 October 2001, reported that PC-9 aircraft, Huey, MI-26, Bell and Gazelle type helicopters equipped with HOT type anti-tank missiles as well as T-80, AMX-30B2 tanks and Jararaca-type armoured vehicles equipped with Milan missiles were used during the manoeuvres. Editions of the Greek Cypriot newspaper, *Cyprus Weekly*, dated from 19 to 25 October 2001, reported that 10,000 Greek Cypriot national guard troops as well as 20,000 reservists took part in the manoeuvres. Live artillery and mortar fire were used and anti-tank missiles launched from helicopters and tanks during the manoeuvres.

The Greek Cypriot daily *Filelefitheros*, of 21 October 2001, reported that the "Toxotis" military manoeuvres, which take place in conjunction with the "Nikiforos" manoeuvres, with the participation of Greek air force and naval units, was postponed owing to the prevailing circumstances in the area. It has been reported, however, that, in accordance with the decision of Greece and the Greek Cypriot administration, the "Toxotis" manoeuvres will be held at a future date.

It is clear from the above actions that, instead of encouraging the Greek Cypriot administration to concentrate its efforts on reaching a realistic settlement with the Turkish Cypriot side, Greece is assisting the Greek Cypriot militarization efforts within the framework of the Joint Military Doctrine. It was reported in the Greek Cypriot daily *Filelefitheros*, of 29 August 2001, that the construction of the naval base at Zygi in South Cyprus has been accelerated and also that the Greek Cypriot navy would be bolstered by the introduction of new weapon systems. According to the same news item, the Greek Cypriot Defence Minister, Mr. Hasikos, stated that the base would be completed very shortly and would meet the requirements of the Greek Cypriot National Guard. Furthermore, the same newspaper, in its edition of 23 September 2001, reported that the Greek Hellas satellite system will be utilized, within the framework of the Joint Military Doctrine, to serve the military telecommunications needs of both Greece and the Greek Cypriot administration.

In view of the above, it is clear that the Greek Cypriot administration is not sincere about reaching a negotiated settlement in Cyprus. On behalf of the Government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, I strongly protest the hostile military preparations of the Greek Cypriot side and call upon the

international community to urge the Greek Cypriot administration to abandon its escalatory policies and to stop the rearmament campaign. This would indeed help create the necessary environment for reconciliation between the two States on the island.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/56/601–S/2001/1045

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
5 November 2001

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda items 42, 88 and 166

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

**The situation in the Middle East**

**Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories**

**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

## Letter dated 5 November 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the reply of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the letter dated 17 October 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General on agenda item 166 (A/56/483-S/2001/975) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 42, 88 and 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fayssal **Mekdad**
Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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## Annex to the letter dated 5 November 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

## Letter dated 29 October 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, I should like to transmit to you a reply to the letter of the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations dated 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975).

Israel's officials and its representatives to the United Nations let slip no occasion on which the failure of their policies and the futility of their practices is confirmed without levelling groundless accusations at the Syrian Arab Republic with a view to discrediting its fundamental positions, in particular its commitment to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The untruthful remark made in the said letter, to the effect that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) is headquartered in Damascus, falls within the context of the unremitting Israeli policy to mislead international public opinion and distract it from the brutal acts which Israel carries out against the Palestinian people and it is part of a desperate bid to tarnish the image of the Syrian Arab Republic, whose position enjoys the support of international legitimacy and the respect of the international community and its States represented in the United Nations.

Israeli practices have grown ever more reckless during recent months. In this respect, the killing of Palestinian citizens has become a daily Israeli pastime, with Palestinians being massacred under any pretext. Israel, its military forces and its settlers have no hesitation in storming Palestinian towns and villages and demolishing homes on top of children, elderly people and women as they sleep. It is clear that Israel is not yet satisfied with its killing of over 730 Palestinians during one year alone or with the injury of thousands, a large number of whom are now disabled and incapable of movement or work. Israel's thirst for spilling Arab blood reflects the deep-seated hostility of its leaders to Arabs, to peace and to all the efforts made by numerous international parties for the achievement of true peace.

What provokes sadness, sorrow and even anger is Israel's use of what it calls terrorism as justification for the massacres that it perpetrates. In all cases, Israel and its leaders forget or pretend to forget that it is they who brought terrorism to the Middle East and who have practised such terrorism from the beginning of the 1940s to this day. Books on the modern history of the Middle East are full of documented information for anyone wishing to learn about the Israeli terrorist gangs who killed thousands of Arabs in cold blood and drove millions of them from their land. The Palestinian refugees stand as irrefutable evidence, living as they do in a great many Arab and other countries of the world, bearing the pain of the displaced in search of refuge and looking forward to just treatment and the restoration of their legitimate rights in accordance with international legitimacy and the relevant United Nations resolutions.

The fatal mistake which Israel and its leaders persistently make is to believe that the strength of Israel's aircraft, tanks and missiles can defend its occupation and justify its terrorism and lies. Israel has learnt nothing from the lessons of history, which have proved that to occupy the land of others and to drive out, kill and repress the people of that land are all grounds which justify the struggle of those peoples to achieve their independence, sovereignty and freedom. International humanitarian law, in particular the fourth Geneva Convention and its Additional Protocol II, upholds the right of peoples to fight against colonial domination and foreign occupation.

Since the end of the 1940s, the Syrian Arab Republic has taken in its Palestinian brothers forced by Israel to leave their homes and has opened its doors to them, bandaged their wounds and supported their right of return to their homeland. These refugees are adamant that Palestine is their homeland and that their right of return and self-determination cannot be relinquished. On that basis, the Syrian Arab Republic, which has supported the right of peoples to liberation and self-determination, as have most of the other countries of the world, also supports its Palestinian brothers, each faction of whom has information offices in Syrian territory and nothing more. The statement contained in the letter of the Israeli representative that PFLP is headquartered in Damascus is pure fabrication, since it is well known that the PFLP leadership and cadres have been in the occupied Palestinian territory since 1995.

The statement in the Israeli letter that "certain regimes in the Middle East continue to support, and even participate in, violent terrorist operations" is ludicrous. For that matter, everyone knows that Israel adopts terrorism as an official policy and that it practises such terrorism each day and hour through its occupation of Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian Arab territories and through its perpetration of terrorist massacres within the sight and hearing of the world, without shame or hesitation. The Arab States have affirmed their condemnation of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, particularly in their adoption of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism and at the most recent meeting of Arab ministers for foreign affairs held in Doha, Qatar, on 9 October 2001, as well as at the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Doha on 10 October 2001. The Syrian Arab Republic calls on the countries of the world to exert pressure on Israel to end its occupation of Arab territories and cease its organized terrorism with a view to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of international legitimacy, international law, international humanitarian law and the relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly under agenda items 42, 88 and 166, and as a document of the Security Council.

Fayssal **Mekdad**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2001/1046

# Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2001
English
Original: French

## Letter dated 1 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw to your attention the statement on the Middle East issued on 29 October 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jean **De Ruyt**
Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations

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## Annex to the letter dated 1 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

## Statement on the Middle East issued on 29 October 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Madrid Conference, the European Union feels it necessary to reiterate its conviction that the "peace-process" framework so laboriously worked out in the course of negotiations and agreements between the various parties constitutes the only reasonable hope of putting an end to a conflict which, if it continues, can only compound the sufferings of the peoples affected.

The situation in the Middle East is steadily worsening. Over the last few days, violence has reached a level not seen for many years. Distrust, fear and resentment are leading to radical polarization. The absence of any political prospects is fuelling further confrontation and playing into the hands of the extremists.

The European Union calls on the Israelis and Palestinians, immediately, without preconditions and while there is still time, to return to the path of negotiation on the basis of the recommendations in the Mitchell report and Tenet plan. It asks the Israeli authorities to withdraw their troops immediately from the zone that is exclusively under Palestinian administration (Zone A). It asks the Palestinian Authority to do its utmost to arrest those responsible for acts of violence against Israel.

In the course of the peace process, numerous stages have been completed, despite difficulties and obstacles of every kind. This has produced the elements of an agreement which it is necessary to preserve and, more importantly, bring to fruition, in particular:

- the principles of the Madrid Conference, in particular the principle of land for peace;
- United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973);
- the agreements signed by the parties, which have led to real results on the ground, and the progress made in previous negotiations.

In the present situation, the European Union calls on both parties to do their utmost, on the political, security, economic and social fronts, to return to the path of negotiation without prior conditions and with the objective of satisfying the legitimate expectations of the peoples in the region as expressed at the Madrid Conference in 1991:

- for the Palestinians, the establishing of a viable and democratic State and an end to the occupation of their territories;
- for the Israelis, the right to live in peace and security within internationally recognized borders.

United Nations S/2001/1047

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 November 2001
English
Original: Arabic

## Letter dated 5 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to alert you to the fact that the Iraqi Government, in explicit and manifest violation of Security Council resolutions 661 (1990) and 665 (1990), has for some years now been engaged in the large-scale smuggling of petroleum and petroleum products through the waterways and seaports of the Arabian Gulf. We are certain that, without the presence in the international waters of the Gulf of the Multinational Interception Force (MIF), which derives its mandate from the two aforesaid resolutions, the smuggling would have been on an even greater scale. The sanctions regime has thus been increasingly undermined.

In meeting their responsibilities in the context of ensuring compliance with the relevant resolutions, Kuwait and other countries of the region have in recent years seen their ports become crowded with ships violating the embargo. These responsibilities are met despite the administrative and financial burdens assumed by the countries in question in unloading cargoes from these vessels, arranging sales and dealing with ships' crews and other personnel. This is to say nothing of the pollution of their territorial waters, which has happened in the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

The situation is exacerbated by the fact that the tankers and other vessels carrying smuggled Iraqi oil are old and broken down and do not meet international standards for the carriage of petroleum and petroleum products. This causes serious environmental pollution, especially in Kuwait's territorial waters but also in the waters of the Gulf in general. The Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (RUMPY [i.e. ROPME]) has thus been obliged to submit a request to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), which is currently under consideration, that it should be permitted to take the necessary steps, in coordination with the countries of the region, to unload these vessels as soon as they are detained by MIF in order to protect the marine environment from the pollution that may be caused by their dilapidated condition.

It is cause for concern that the practices of the Iraqi Government have gone beyond the violation of the Security Council resolutions relating to the embargo to include the deliberate pollution of the marine environment. On Monday, 29 October 2001, a Kuwait Coast Guard patrol managed to arrest the vessel *Sea Lion*, which was carrying 1,200 tons of heavy fuel oil, whereupon its master, a certain Sinan

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Thamir Yusuf (of Iraqi nationality), deliberately released the oil into Kuwaiti territorial waters near Bubiyan Island, causing oil slicks to form that measured several kilometres in all directions. This is a crime against the environment that can be added to the record of the previous crimes committed by the Iraqi Government in this domain, the most striking of which was the burning of the oil wells during the occupation of Kuwait and the release of millions of barrels of oil into the waters of the Gulf.

We condemn these Iraqi violations and abuses, which are incompatible with the principles of international law and the international conventions on the environment, and we stress that Kuwait reserves its right to claim compensation for the damage done and losses caused by the pollution of Kuwait's marine environment brought about by Iraq's irresponsible actions. We urge the Security Council to take action to ensure that the Iraqi Government complies with all the relevant Security Council resolutions so as to bring peace and security to the region. We further call upon the Security Council to urge the countries that allow these vessels to fly their flags to discharge their duty to meet their obligations under resolutions 661 (1990) and 665 (1990) and to refrain from contributing to the pollution of the marine environment in this important region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad A. **Abulhasan**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/56/604–S/2001/1048

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2001

Original: English

**General Assembly**
**Fifty-sixth session**
Agenda item 166
**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-sixth year**

## Letter dated 5 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest attack in the ongoing Palestinian campaign of terrorism against Israel.

At approximately 4 p.m. (local time) yesterday, a Palestinian terrorist, armed with an automatic assault rifle, opened fire on passengers on a public bus as it reached an intersection in the northern Jerusalem neighbourhood of French Hill. Two Israeli teenagers, Shoshana Ben-Yishai, age 16, and Meni Regev, age 14, were killed in the attack, and approximately 45 others were wounded, several of them seriously. The terrorist organization Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.

Yesterday's attack represents the latest incident in the continuing campaign of Palestinian terrorism directed against Israeli civilians. Previous attacks have been detailed in my letters dated 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October 2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-

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S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

The Government of Israel holds the Palestinian Authority responsible for yesterday's attacks, in the light of its active role in orchestrating a campaign of violence and terrorism and its continuing refusal to take concerted action to bring such activities to an end. The Palestinian Authority has not only failed to control violent terrorist organizations that operate in the territory under its control, but it has also failed to take action against members of its own security forces who have perpetrated, or assisted in the perpetration of, several attacks against Israeli civilians.

It should also be noted that Islamic Jihad has its headquarters in Damascus and receives financial assistance from Iran and logistic assistance from Syria.

Israel continues to hope that the Palestinian leadership's condemnations of this and other recent attacks are sincere and will be followed by concrete measures intended to restore calm and security. Had such measures been implemented previously, in conformity with signed agreements reached between the sides, scores of innocent lives would have been spared. However, it is the discrepancy between the declarations of the Palestinian leadership and its actions on the ground that is perpetuating the violence, permitting terrorism to flourish in its territory, and making it increasingly difficult to achieve lasting peace and security in the region.

The Palestinian leadership, by failing to dismantle the terrorist infrastructure that it has allowed to take root and by allowing the territory under its control to serve as a staging ground for terrorist attacks, is not acting in conformity with global efforts to combat terrorism. Israel calls on the international community to exert maximum pressure on all States and entities that support terrorism or are actively engaged in terrorist operations and act comprehensively and without distinction to ensure their compliance with international law.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/1049

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2001

Original: English

# Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the representative of Bangladesh to the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials, signed on 30 October 2001 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, stating that Mr. Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury has been appointed representative of Bangladesh on the Security Council. In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

01-62259 (E) 061101

United Nations A/56/605–S/2001/1050

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2001
English
Original: Arabic

**General Assembly**
**Fifty-sixth session**
Agenda item 166
**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-sixth year**

## Letter dated 6 November 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter dated 25 October 2001 addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of Israel (A/56/507-S/2001/1012), I should like to inform you that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic rejects in their entirety the sophistries and distortions of fact that it contains. It wishes to state as follows:

1. Any talk of international law, Security Council resolutions and peace coming from Israel lacks all credibility, because Israel is pursuing a policy of genocide directed against the Palestinian people as the world listens and looks on. The massacres it committed at Dayr Yasin, Qibyah, Sabra and Shatilla, and Qana are only a few examples of Israel's involvement in State terrorism. The Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Syrian territories that has been maintained for more than 34 years is manifest proof of Israel's antagonism to peace and the resolutions that embody international legitimacy, which are to be regarded as an integral whole. Israel therefore has no right to continue disseminating its lies and its odd, contorted and unacceptable interpretations of the resolutions of the United Nations and its organs.

2. Israel, which embraces State terrorism as its mode of action and its established policy, is trying to promote its own concepts of terrorism and its perverse understanding of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). It is Israel itself that refuses to comply with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) requiring its full withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. Israel insists on ignoring these resolutions, which embody international legitimacy, while every country in the world acknowledges that it is impossible to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region without their implementation. In addition to the enforcement of rightful claims, these resolutions also aim at achieving security and stability. The Israeli occupation of Arab territories, as well as representing flagrant aggression and the usurpation of national rights, is also organized terrorism and indeed the highest degree of terrorism by any legal or criminal standard.

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3. The Israeli scheme to distort Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) is a malicious attempt to deprive the resolution of its true substance. In practice, Israel is demanding in its aforesaid letter that the international community should join it in killing, assassinating and slaughtering more Palestinians, Lebanese and Syrians, in demolishing homes, in uprooting civilians and in destroying the environment. We firmly believe that Israel's interpretations of this resolution are the greatest danger to the mobilization of the international community to implement th resolution in the context of eliminating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. It must here be stressed that it is Israel that brought terrorism to the Middle East and that has practised it from its foundation up to the present time. There are a number of its leaders who are being asked to appear before international tribunals, having committed numerous terrorist acts.

4. The Syrian Arab Republic expresses its solidarity with Lebanon in its struggle to regain all of its occupied territory, and it is committed to the resolutions of the Arab Summit Conference and the Council of the League of Arab States that support Lebanon and its people. In its resolution 6115 of 10 September 2001 (S/2001/957, annex), the Council of the League:

> "Strongly condemns Israel, which continues to occupy Lebanese territory and positions on the Lebanese frontier, still detains Lebanese in its prisons, refuses to hand over to the United Nations all the maps indicating the location of mines laid by the forces of occupation and continues to infringe the sovereignty of Lebanon on land, at sea and in the air; [and] denounces the Israeli attacks and threats against Lebanon and Syria ... ."

5. The Syrian Arab Republic affirms that it is interested in combating all forms of terrorism and in eliminating its sources and roots by means of international cooperation within the framework of the United Nations with a view to achieving tangible results in the suppression of this international bane.

6. The Syrian Arab Republic responded to the other Israeli allegations made here in the annex to document A/55/926-S/2001/438 of 3 May 2001.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fayssal **Mekdad**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2001/1051

# Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2001

Original: English

## Letter dated 6 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you by Vojislav Koštunica, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, relative to the recent signing of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia-UNMIK joint document regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the elections in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, to be held on 17 November 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dejan **Šahović**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-62234 (E) 061101

## Annex to the letter dated 6 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

6 November 2001

As you are aware, after several days of negotiations the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia-UNMIK Joint Document was signed yesterday. This is a very important document, which, for the first time, considers and defines concrete issues and cooperation between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and UNMIK, in order to secure consistent and comprehensive implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). Having also in mind the adoption of the document, the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia called upon the Kosovo Serbs to take part in the upcoming elections on 17 November 2001, believing that it is in their best interest.

I would like to thank you for your personal engagement and efforts you exerted in order to ensure that the Joint Document would be harmonized and signed. Without your assistance and understanding, it was hardly possible to reach agreement on provisions related to the judiciary and police in the areas where Serbs are a majority. On the other hand, without those two provisions, the document would not be complete, and I am afraid not concrete enough either.

I am convinced that the implementation of this document, together with the establishment of the high-ranking working group, will ensure better communication and open institutional cooperation between UNMIK, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia in order to resolve accumulated problems in Kosovo and Metohija in compliance with resolution 1244 (1999) and the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

As we have already emphasized, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia believes that it is of the utmost importance that the forthcoming election be organized in a fair and democratic atmosphere, and that it should contribute to the improvement and stabilization of the situation on the ground. Without preserving a multi-ethnic Kosovo and Metohija, we can hardly talk about the fulfilment of the goals of resolution 1244 (1999). Therefore, we expect representatives of the international community, UNMIK and KFOR in particular, to intensify their efforts to improve the difficult situation in Kosovo and to give a chance to members of all communities in Kosovo and Metohija, especially non-Albanians, to live a normal life in dignity.

Fully aware of its responsibility and committed to resolving all problems, including the most difficult ones, in a peaceful and democratic manner, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has once again demonstrated its full readiness to make its own contribution to overcoming the problems in Kosovo and Metohija in a constructive and open way, and in collaboration with the international community. After all, our experience in the south of Serbia has proved that this is the only proper way and the only genuine chance of eliminating the danger of extremism and terrorism. Accordingly, we expect such a mutual relationship to deepen after 17 November as well, when direct partnership in resolving open issues will be secured through the activities of the high-ranking working group, the establishment of which is provided by the Joint Document. We do hope that members of the group will be given a number of opportunities to discuss issues and problems other than those directly mentioned in the Joint Document. Without a Federal Republic of

Yugoslavia-UNMIK dialogue, it will be impossible to make the much desired progress in the normalization of the situation in Kosovo and Metohija. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is ready for dialogue, and I believe that the United Nations and your Special Representative will react positively. Finally, it is clear that the real job is ahead of us after the note of 17 November. It is certain that it will be difficult, nearly painstaking. I am confident, however, that we and the international community alike are obliged to do everything for this job to bear fruit.

I would like to thank you again for the efforts you invested for the negotiations to come to a successful end and for the Joint Document to be signed, and to reiterate that it would be a genuine pleasure indeed to be your host in the foreseeable future.

(*Signed*) Vojislav **Koštunica**

United Nations S/2001/1052

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 November 2001

Original: English

**Letter dated 6 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to transmit to you the remarks made today by the President of the United States to the Warsaw Conference on Terrorism (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could kindly arrange to have this statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) John D. **Negroponte**

01-62319 (E) 061101

**Annex to the letter dated 6 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

**President Bush: "No nation can be neutral in this conflict"**

**Remarks by the President to the Warsaw Conference on Combating Terrorism**

THE PRESIDENT: Well, thank you very much, Mr. President. It is a real pleasure to be back in Warsaw, this time by telecast. I had a wonderful visit to the region in June, and I know I'm among friends today.

I thank all the nations of Central and Eastern Europe at this conference. You are our partners in the fight against terrorism, and we share an important moment in history.
For more than 50 years, the peoples of your region suffered under repressive ideologies that tried to trample human dignity. Today, our freedom is threatened once again. Like the fascists and totalitarians before them, these terrorists -- al Qaeda, the Taliban regime that supports them, and other terror groups across our world -- try to impose their radical views through threats and violence. We see the same intolerance of dissent; the same mad, global ambitions; the same brutal determination to control every life and all of life.

We have seen the true nature of these terrorists in the nature of their attacks -- they kill thousands of innocent people and then rejoice about it. They kill fellow Muslims, many of whom died in the World Trade Center that terrible morning -- and then they gloat. They condone murder and claim to be doing so in the name of a peaceful religion.

We have also seen the true nature of these terrorists in the nature of the regime they support in Afghanistan -- and it's terrifying. Women are imprisoned in their homes, and are denied access to basic health care and education. Food sent to help starving people is stolen by their leaders. The religious monuments of other faiths are destroyed. Children are forbidden to fly kites, or sing songs, or build snowmen. A girl of seven is beaten for wearing white shoes. Our enemies have brought only misery and terror to the people of Afghanistan -- and now they are trying to export that terror throughout the world.

Al Qaeda operates in more than 60 nations, including some in Central and Eastern Europe. These terrorist groups seek to destabilize entire nations and regions. They are seeking chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. Given the means, our enemies would be a threat to every nation and, eventually, to civilization itself.

So we're determined to fight this evil, and fight until we're rid of it. We will not wait for the authors of mass murder to gain the weapons of mass destruction. We act now, because we must lift this dark threat from our age and save generations to come.

The people of my nation are now fighting this war at home. We face a second wave of terrorist attacks in the form of deadly anthrax that has been sent through the U.S. mail. Our people are responding to this new threat with alertness and calm. Our government is responding to treat the sick, provide antibiotics to those who have been exposed and track down the guilty, whether abroad or at home.

And we fight abroad with our military, with the help of many nations, because the Taliban regime of Afghanistan refused to turn over the terrorists. And we're making good progress in a just cause. Our efforts are directed at terrorist and military targets because -- unlike our enemies -- we value human life. We do not target innocent people, and we grieve for the difficult times the Taliban have brought to the people of their own country.

Our military is systematically pursuing its mission. We've destroyed many terrorist training camps. We have severed communication links. We're taking out air defenses, and now we're attacking the Taliban's front lines.

I've seen some news reports that many Afghanistan citizens wish the Taliban had never allowed the al Qaeda terrorists into their country. I don't blame them. And I hope those citizens will help us locate the terrorists -- because the sooner we find them, the better the people's lives will be. It may take a long time, but no matter how long it takes, those who killed thousands of Americans and citizens from over 80 other nations will be brought to justice, and the misuse of Afghanistan as a training ground for terror will end.

As I've said from the start, this is a difficult struggle, of uncertain duration. We hunt an enemy that hides in shadows and caves. We are at the beginning of our efforts in Afghanistan. And Afghanistan is the beginning of our efforts in the world. No group or nation should mistake America's intentions: We will not rest until terrorist groups of global reach have been found, have been stopped, and have been defeated. And this goal will not be achieved until all the world's nations stop harboring and supporting such terrorists within their borders.

The defeat of terror requires an international coalition of unprecedented scope and cooperation. It demands the sincere, sustained actions of many nations against the network of terrorist cells and bases and funding. Later this week, at the United Nations, I will set out my vision of our common responsibilities in the war on terror. I will put every nation on notice that these duties involve more than sympathy or words. No nation can be neutral in this conflict, because no civilized nation can be secure in a world threatened by terror.

I thank the many nations of Europe, including our NATO allies, who have offered military help. I also thank the nations who are sharing intelligence and working to cut off terrorist financing. And I thank all of you for the important, practical work you are doing at this conference. The war against terrorism will be won only when we combine our strengths.

We have a vast coalition that is uniting the world and increasingly isolating the terrorists -- a coalition that includes many Arab and Muslim countries. I am encouraged by what their leaders are saying. The head of the 22 nation Arab League rejected the claims of the terrorist leader and said he -- Osama bin Laden -- "doesn't speak in the name of Arabs and Muslims." Increasingly, it is clear that this is not just a matter between the United States and the terror network. As the Egyptian Foreign Minister said, "There is a war between bin Laden and the whole world." All of us here today understand this: We do not fight Islam, we fight against evil.

I thank all of our coalition partners, and all of you, for your steadfast support. The last time I was in Warsaw, I talked of our shared vision of a Europe that is whole and free and at peace. I said we are building a House of Freedom, whose doors are open to all of Europe's people, and whose windows look out to global opportunities beyond. Now that vision has been challenged, but it will not change. With your help, our vision of peace and freedom will be realized. And with your help, we will defend the values we hold in common.

Thank you for joining us. And may God bless you all.

United Nations A/56/609–S/2001/1053

# General Assembly
# Security Council

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7 November 2001

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**General Assembly**
**Fifty-sixth session**
Agenda items 65, 74, 83 and 84

**Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification**

**General and complete disarmament**

**Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament and non-proliferation agreements**

**Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-sixth year**

## Identical letters dated 5 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Upon the instruction of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on the occasion of the elimination in Ukraine of the last intercontinental missile silo under the START Treaty.

I would appreciate it if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 65, 74, 83 and 84, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Valeriy **Kuchinsky**
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of
Ukraine to the United Nations

01-62539 (E) 081101

## Annex to the letter dated 5 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

### Press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

On 30 October 2001, Ukraine destroyed its last SS-24 intercontinental missile silo located on its territory.

Taking into account that all the SS-19 intercontinental missile silos and strategic air force groupings had been previously eliminated, this event marked the fulfilment by Ukraine of its commitments under the START Treaty to eliminate in the course of seven years all nuclear arsenals and strategic offensive weapons.

All nuclear warheads that have been transferred from the territory of our country were also destroyed under the control of Ukrainian observers. In that way Ukraine has demonstrated its steadfast commitment to the strengthening of international peace and stability and made a solid contribution towards the strengthening of the international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Having chosen a nuclear-free future, the Ukrainian people have taken an unprecedented step in the history of mankind in ensuring the total elimination of its inherited nuclear arsenal. In this context we highly appreciate the security guarantees provided by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and France to Ukraine in connection with its accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a non-nuclear State.

Comparing the political situation in the early 1990s with present-day realities, when Ukraine was taking a decision regarding its future nuclear-free status, we are fully aware of the changes which have occurred in the world. The tragic consequences of the recent terrorist attacks in the United States manifestly demonstrate that new threats and challenges to the international community and stability have become a reality, which require their timely evaluation and prevention. The further strengthening of strategic stability in the world remains, as before, an important task. Ukraine is ready to facilitate the elaboration of new approaches in this respect within the United Nations, other international forums and on a bilateral basis.

United Nations S/2001/1054

# Security Council

Distr.: General
7 November 2001

Original: English

## Letter dated 2 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the summary and conclusions of a recent seminar on the issue of cooperation and coordination between the principal United Nations organs (see annex).

The seminar, organized by the Netherlands in cooperation with the International Peace Academy, took place on 19 and 20 October 2001 in Tarrytown, United States of America. Participants in the seminar were United Nations Ambassadors representing Member States in the Security Council and/or the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

I should be grateful if you would draw the attention of the members of the Security Council to the present letter and its annex and have it distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dirk Jan **van den Berg**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-62567 (E) 091101

## Annex to the letter dated 2 November 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

# The United Nations system in the new millennium: fostering substantive and operational linkages in the implementation of peace

**Report on the high-level retreat, 19-20 October 2001, Tarrytown, United States of America**

**Summary, conclusions and next steps**

### Introduction

On 19 and 20 October 2001, the International Peace Academy hosted a high-level retreat in Tarrytown, New York, which brought together 30 Permanent and Deputy Permanent Representatives of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and a few Member States as well as relevant high-level Secretariat representatives for a dinner on Friday evening and a full day meeting on Saturday, 20 October. The retreat was initiated and generously funded by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The purpose of the retreat was to discuss the respective roles of the primary intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations and how these bodies could be better coordinated to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations in peace-building. Based on an initial concept paper by the International Peace Academy, the meeting occasioned a rich debate on the current state of coordination within the United Nations system, a diagnosis of the need for, but also of the obstacles to, improved coordination among the intergovernmental bodies and offered concrete proposals to improve their consultation and, possibly, coordination in the future.

### Overview

Participants acknowledged the following key aspects of peace-building in the current context:

- The primarily intra-State nature of conflicts in the post-cold-war era has posed new and complex challenges. Violent conflicts, especially the intra-State conflicts that have characterized the past decade, necessitate long-term, multifaceted and multicomponent peace-building to create the conditions for sustainable and durable peace. This has contributed to a blurring of the distinction between the traditionally separate domains of peace and security, and economic, social and developmental matters.

- Cooperation to address the complex challenges of peace-building holistically has begun between and among field actors, and the United Nations Secretariat, funds, programmes and agencies. However, the potential of the primary intergovernmental organs has been underutilized, despite the increasing convergence of their programmes of work.

- Failure to initiate consultation, and possibly coordination, among the intergovernmental bodies reflects negatively on United Nations membership

and severely damages the seamlessness of operations attempting to create, maintain and build peace in war affected areas.

- While there can be no strict division of labour among the primary intergovernmental bodies, it has become urgent for Member States to address how they can work more closely together to contribute to the establishment of self-enforcing peace through integrated and multifaceted peace-building.

Participants further agreed on the following points:

- The question of how the intergovernmental bodies can work more closely together is not new. It has however become increasingly pressing, as peace-building has become and is likely to remain one of the primary challenges facing the United Nations membership in the near future, not least in Afghanistan.
- The main obstacle to increased consultation and, perhaps, coordination among the primary intergovernmental bodies is procedural, not substantive. Excessive rigidity characterizes the functioning of the bodies, which is compounded by political sensitivities regarding the appropriate role and membership of each. This militates against effective interaction among them.
- However, the tragic events of 11 September have resulted in a profound shift in attitude, creating willingness on the part of Member States to cooperate broadly on the maintenance of peace and security around the world. This unique window of opportunity to work together should be seized and carried forward in days and weeks to come by the intergovernmental bodies.
- The Security Council has, in practice, taken on the primary role in peace-building largely by default, not because it is necessarily best placed to do so. The Council could not and should not be the only intergovernmental body involved in peace-building. The Economic and Social Council in particular, but also the General Assembly, as well as the executive boards of the United Nations funds and agencies, have important roles to play. The most pressing question relates to the timing and nature of their respective roles and how these could be better integrated.
- Informal, case-by-case and ad hoc consultation and coordination among the intergovernmental bodies is likely to be most effective, at least in the initial stages of their increased interaction. To this end, several proposals were put forward by participants (see below: Solutions and next steps).

**Diagnosis and summary of key points**

Three key and interrelated themes emerged from the discussion and can be grouped broadly under the following headings: accountability, resources and results.

*Accountability*

- Because peace-building has emerged piecemeal, there has been no clear assignment of responsibility for it among the intergovernmental bodies. However, the spectrum of intergovernmental responsibility and accountability should be viewed as a continuum, beginning with mission planning and mandating and ending with self-sustaining peace in a given country/region. In

this respect, it is of paramount importance that mandates are created with clear objectives and exit strategies.

- The distinction between peacekeeping and peace-building has become increasingly blurred, resulting in coordination challenges between and among at least three levels of actors within the United Nations system: those in the field; the Secretariat departments and agencies, funds and programmes; and the intergovernmental bodies. This is compounded by the host of non-United Nations actors that play an equally important peace-building role in the field, but whose work can undermine United Nations initiatives if their efforts are not jointly conceived and implemented. Improved coordination at and among each of these levels is crucial to the success of peace-building initiatives and requires integrated mission thinking in structures that match and are compatible with each other. The onus is also on the intergovernmental bodies to provide, with one voice, clear guidance and strategic focus with respect to the desired results of peace-building in a given context.

- The Secretary-General must enhance — and some suggested enforce — coordination from above. With regard to implementation, efforts have been made to improve coordination by placing greater responsibility for overall mission success on Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in particular, and strengthening the roles of Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators thereunder. Some participants suggested further empowering Special Representatives to direct the implementation of a mandate, likening such an enhanced role to that of a "tsar" or a "chef de cuisine".

- The identification of lead roles on a particular country, case or issue (be it in the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly) was deemed vital to improving both accountability and results at Headquarters and, in particular, among Member States.

- At the intergovernmental level, some participants suggested that the Security Council could in practice take the lead in peace-building allowing relevant organs to play an equal role or in a way that matches their competencies. This would require greater interaction between the Council and other organs at the initial stage of peace operation planning such that the conditions for seamless hand-over to other organs better placed to implement certain peace-building activities are created from the start. However, it would also be predicated on greater effectiveness and accountability in the Council.

- Many participants also noted that peace-building requires system-wide coordination, and that the Economic and Social Council could have an important role to play in tandem with the Council and possibly the General Assembly. In particular, the competencies of the Council in relation to United Nations agencies, funds and programmes are of paramount importance for the effective implementation of certain peace-building tasks.

- Three major consultation and coordination gaps were noted, each of which contribute to poor accountability. The first is the difference which may exist in instructions sent respectively by foreign ministries on the one hand and treasuries and aid ministries on the other to their representatives on United Nations bodies (including agency executive boards) and the international financial institutions in Washington. The second is the lack of interaction

between the executive boards and the Economic and Social Council on conflict-related issues. The third is the long-standing yet still unsatisfactory practice of informal consultation between the Security Council and the troop-contributing countries.

*Resources*

- There will rarely be a perfect match between the requirements on the ground and the resources Member States are willing and able to provide; yet, this cannot be used as an excuse for inaction, failure or lack of realistic planning, especially contingency planning, for United Nations peace operations. Peace-building cannot be done on a shoestring and the Secretariat and Member States have a shared responsibility to ensure that minimum requirements are met to provide for mission success.

- In addition, it is given that resources will often be allocated unevenly. This "hierarchy of attention", and the concomitant creation of "strategic favourites" and "orphans", is endemic to all intergovernmental bodies although it is perhaps particularly true of the work of the Security Council. Nonetheless, it is the role of all of the principle organs to focus on goals and how these can be achieved through strategic use of the available resources.

- Assessed versus voluntary contributions necessarily create distortions with regard to the interrelated tasks of peacekeeping and peace-building. In particular, components that are traditionally viewed as peacekeeping are financed by assessed contributions, while peace-building components, which are equally important and moreover may need to be implemented simultaneously, are financed, usually insufficiently, by voluntary contributions. This is especially true of demobilization, demilitarization and rehabilitation; in particular, the rehabilitation of former combatants is frequently under-funded, although it is crucial to avoid the recurrence of violent conflict.

*Results*

- The key performance indicator for peace-building is the difference that is made on the ground. In this respect, all efforts of the United Nations system should be focused on how each part can contribute to and support the national and local efforts to create sustainable peace in a given country or region.

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) plays an important peace-building role in the field. However, its efforts may not always be optimally integrated with other United Nations peace-building initiatives. This can lead to both unintended and counter-productive developments at the local level. That being said, there was considerable support for UNDP's leadership on peace-building and for its frequently admirable performance in the field. There was also understanding for the difficulties it faces in discharging multiple mandates. These issues are highly relevant to the executive board of UNDP.

- The Security Council has been able to produce tangible results in peace-building; but at the same time, it has become increasingly overworked. Moreover, it is not clear that the Council is best placed to address many of the economic, social and developmental needs of post-conflict societies, or that it

has the capacity to remain involved over the long term. It may also not be desirable for it to do so, as more pressing potential and actual crises demand its attention.

- There has been a historical erosion of the authority of the Economic and Social Council. This has been compounded by its infrequently held meetings that focus on broad thematic questions and are accompanied by a relatively inflexible programme of work and by the perception that it is inoperational, too large to become more operational, and lacks the command and control required to produce results. The comparative advantages of the Council lie in its ability to bring together research and policy planning with operational activities and civil society participation; its special coordination role in relation to subsidiary machinery and specialized agencies of the United Nations system; its link to the broader United Nations system through the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC); its increasingly close relationship with the international financial institutions as part of the financing for development process; and its responsibility as the institutional base for coordination with respect to the executive boards of United Nations funds and programmes.

- Some examples of the Council's work from which lessons could be derived for its future role in peace-building are:

  (a) The Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, which was created in 1999 at the invitation of the Security Council to contribute to the design of a long-term programme of support there;

  (b) UNAIDS, which was created by the Council and brings together seven funds, agencies and programmes in a specific programme activity with notable effectiveness;

  (c) And the ad hoc advisory group on countries emerging from conflict, which was created by the Council at the request of the General Assembly's Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa.

**Solutions and next steps**

- A unique opportunity exists for Member States to take responsibility for moving the issue of further consultation and coordination among the primary intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system forward in the area of peace-building.

- Yet, some participants felt that in order to become more operational in the area of peace-building, both the Security Council, and especially the Economic and Social Council need to "do homework", examining past experience and identifying those areas in which each body could most usefully contribute to peace-building, as a precondition for successful follow-through on the next steps suggested below.

Other specific suggestions for moving the process forward informally, and in a manner that does not require altering the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, included:

- Nominating a member of the Council as the focal point for each mission and acting as the link to the general membership.
- Convening an informal meeting between the Presidents of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council as a preliminary step towards further informed consultation.
- Holding an open debate in the Council, or an informal meeting (the Arria formula), on particular country cases and inviting interested members to participate in the discussion.
- Devoting a high-level segment of the Council to peace-building.
- Increasing information sharing through simultaneous reporting to the Council and the Security Council and/or coordinating substantive support to the Council through the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.
- Increasing the involvement of the Council and the General Assembly through the creation of groups of friends and/or smaller committees/task forces on a given country and possibly on issues relating to peace-building.
- Greater use and improvement of integrated mission task forces, including enhancing the interface of these with intergovernmental bodies and/or groupings of like-minded States interested in a particular country/issue.
- Fostering further interaction between the intergovernmental organs, especially the Security Council, and the executive boards, especially with regard to the early stages of mission planning. In this respect, considering the Council in a "super-executive" role and facilitating this interaction.
- Enhancing the reaction capacities of the intergovernmental bodies, especially the Council and the General Assembly, e.g. facilitating their ability to convene meetings more quickly.

Other more general suggestions pertaining to fostering greater coordination included:

- Creating greater interaction between the intergovernmental bodies and regional organizations.
- Implementing those proposals that have been put forward in, for instance, the Secretary-General's report on the reform of the United Nations system (1997) and the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (2000) relating to improving coordination in the United Nations system.
- Improving the capacity of the United Nations system to assess past efforts and learn lessons from these, which might include more efficient evaluation and more frequent reporting by the Secretary-General and Security Council.